



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MODERN LANGUAGE NOTES.

Baltimore, January, 1894.

COMPARISON OF TWO ACADIAN FRENCH DIALECTS SPOKEN IN the north-east of North America with the Franco-Canadian dialect spoken at Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Pro- vince of Quebec.

II.

"(5) (*ai*, *aï*, in this list pronounced like *è* in Fr. *très* with a tendency to the sound of *a* in E. *father*)."

This is not true for the two Acadian dialects; indeed, I have observed, it is not an Acadian feature, but is one of the best defined characteristics distinguishing Acadian from Canadian French.⁵⁶ The vowel sound discussed of the words in the two Acadian dialects below recorded, is the same as in standard French, as can be seen, together with other points which show differences from each other in the Acadian dialects as well as from standard French in the following comparison:

CARLETON.	STE. ANNE.	CHETICAMP.
1 <i>âglè</i>	* <i>anglais</i>	<i>âglè</i>
2 <i>âre</i>	<i>aurais</i>	<i>âre</i>
3 <i>ævè</i>	<i>avais</i>	<i>ævè</i>
4 <i>balès⁸</i>	<i>balais⁷</i>	<i>balè</i>
5 <i>délè</i>	<i>délai</i>	<i>délè</i>
6 <i>âgrè</i>	<i>engrais</i>	<i>âgrè</i>
7 <i>épè</i>	<i>épais</i>	<i>épè</i>
8 <i>aséi</i>	<i>essai</i>	<i>èséi</i>
9 <i>èstrè</i>	<i>extraît</i>	A like form not in use
10 <i>fè59</i>	<i>fait</i>	<i>fè59</i>

⁵⁶ This interesting Canadian peculiarity of pronunciation noted by Professor Squair is one of the dialect peculiarities of Poitou, as can be seen by comparing Léopold Favre's, 'Glossaire du Poitou' (Niort, 1868), p. lxii.

* Prof. Squair's note: "So also *écossais*, *français*, etc."

⁵⁷ Cf. for the first *a* list (1), no. 10.

⁵⁸ Cf. Professor Sheldon's *balit* no. 93 of "Specimens."

⁵⁹ At Falls of Montmorency I recorded *fèt*; M. Legendre also remarks it on p. 134 of his article referred to in notes 39 and 40. My own observations prove to me that the pronouncing of a final *t* where none is usually heard in modern Fr. is *far more* common about Quebec and at the Falls, where I took notes, than in the Acadian regions I have examined. Ch. Thurot's observations on such words—many of them the very same words where a *t* final is still heard in Canada—are of direct value here: Tome ii, pp. 86-97 ("De la prononciation française au xvi. siècle").

CARLETON. STE. ANNE. CHETICAMP.

11 <i>frè</i>	<i>frais</i>	<i>frè</i>
12 <i>ârwnwa⁶⁰</i>	<i>harnais</i>	<i>hârwnwa⁶⁰</i>
13 <i>zâmè</i>	<i>jamais</i>	<i>zâmè</i>
14 <i>lè61</i>	<i>laïd</i>	<i>lè61</i>
15 <i>lèd61</i>	<i>laïde</i>	<i>led61</i>
16 <i>lè61</i>	<i>laït</i>	<i>lè61</i>
17 <i>mè</i>	<i>mais</i>	<i>mè</i>
18 <i>mòvè</i>	<i>mauvais</i>	<i>môvè</i>
19 <i>mônè†</i>	<i>monnaie</i>	<i>âržæ</i> (<i>æržæ</i>)†
20 <i>pâlè</i>	<i>palaïs</i>	<i>pâlè</i>
21 <i>parfè</i>	<i>parfait</i>	<i>parfè</i>
22 <i>plè</i>	<i>plaît</i>	<i>plè</i>
23 <i>pòtrè</i>	<i>portrait</i>	<i>pòtrè</i>
24 <i>rèd</i>	<i>raïde</i>	<i>rèd</i>
25 <i>swè</i>	<i>souhait</i>	<i>swèt</i>
26 <i>trè</i>	<i>traît</i>	<i>trè</i>
27 <i>va</i>	<i>vais</i>	<i>vâ</i>
28 <i>vrè</i>	<i>vrai</i>	<i>vrè</i>

"(6) (*ai*, *aï* in this list pronounced like *é* in Fr. *été*)."

The only words of the Acadian type noted in this list pronounced, with reference to the vowel sound discussed, as Professor Squair notes, are *gé*=Fr. *gai* and *mé*=Fr. *mai*, and those so only in the Carleton dialect. My observations on Canadian French and Acadian French demonstrate that the closed *è*-sound in such words as in the list below is more of a Canadian than an Acadian characteristic. The comparison will illustrate this as well as other variations there may be in the words.

CARLETON. STE. ANNE. CHETICAMP.

1 <i>âglèz</i>	<i>anglaise†</i>	<i>âglèz</i>
2 <i>âfèr </i>	<i>affaire</i>	<i>âfèr </i>
3 <i>èdé</i>	<i>aider</i>	<i>aïdè62</i>

⁶⁰ There were two forms in the sixteenth century *harnais harnoïs*—Thurot explains, tome i, p. 404-5.

⁶¹ Montmorency *lèt*.

† Not popular. ‡A form like *monnaie* not used.

‡ Prof. Squair's note: "So also *écossaise*, etc."

|| Latin *a*+palatal as in many cases in this list (or sometimes the palatal precedes) *written ai* in modern Fr., can be found in the dialects pronounced very nearly as Prof. Squair indicates: cf. Jônain, no. 2 *affaire*, no. 19 *feire*.

⁶² P. Jônain gives: Aïde, *aïder* (Berry)—"Nous disons plus souvent *aïnde* et *aïnder*"—"Dictionnaire du patois saintonge" (Paris, 1869). These two latter forms I noted at Port Daniel, P. Q. For the explanation of forms like "*aïe*" and "*aïde*," see pp. 171-2, §446, 'Grammatik des Altfranzösischen,' E. Schwan, Leipzig, 1893 (2d edition).

CARLETON.	STE. ANNE.	CHETICAMP.
4 èné	ainé	(plü viyô)†
5 èr	air	èr
6 èzé	aisé	èzé
7 bèzé	baiser	(bèké) ⁶³
8 šèn	chaîne	šèn
9 šèr	chair	šèr
10 šèz	chaise	šèz
11 klèr	clair	klèr
12 kôparèt	comparaître	kôparèt
13 kônèt	connaître	{ kunèt ⁶⁴ { kônèt
14 kôtrèt	contraire	kôtrèt
15 krèt	crainte	krèt
16 distrèt	distraire	(fèr dü trã ⁶⁵)Fr. <i>faire du train</i>
17 àgrè:sé	engraisser	àgrè:sé
18 èpés	épaisse	épès
19 fèr	faire	fèr
20 furnèz	fournaise	furnèz
21 frès	fraiche	frèš
22 gé	gai	gè
23 grès	graisse	grès
24 hèn	haine	hèn
25 mé	mai	mè
26 mèt	maître	mèt
27 mòvèz	mauvaise	mòvèz
28 militèr	militaire	militèr
29 nèt	naître	nèt
30 plèr	plaire	plèr
31 pünèz	punaïse	pünèz
32 ràfrèšir	rafrachir	ràfrè:šir
33 ròzèr	rosaïre	ròzèr
34 tè	taïe	(A form like Fr. taïe not used)
35 trèné	trainer	trèné
36 trèt	traître	trèt

"(7) (a, â, in this list pronounced like *aw* in E. *saw*; *il* and *ille* have the normal Fr. pronunciation)."

The comparison below will best illustrate the differences. I was told by the school-mistress, Mlle. Allard (Alâr), in Carleton that *â* represented in such words the pronunciation

† A form like Fr. *ainé* is not used.

⁶³ A form *bézé* or "baiser" not in use; ð bèk=*un baiser*, Fr. *béc* in the meaning given 3° familiarly "bouche" (Litttré).

⁶⁴ The *u*-form, however, is the regular one in this dialect. Fr. *o* before *n* (not nasal) is regularly represented by *u*, thus bun=Fr. *bonne*, um=Fr. *homme*. Cf. Pascal Poirier's remarks in *Soirées Canadiennes*, vol. iii, article on p. 63: "homme devient houme," etc. See also the important remarks of Thurot thereon, vol. ii, p. 520. This is also a peculiarity of some dialects in France: as, for example, Berri (see Jônain's 'Saintonge dic'y') and of Poitou, 'Dicetymologique du patois poitevin,' G. Lévrier (Niort, 1867). Jônain gives 'c'neutre."

⁶⁵ Fèr dü trã, was given me as used like Fr. *distraire* (not in use), Fr. *faire du train*.

of the rising generation, while old people uttered the vowel sound discussed by Professor Squair in this list, *a* (I should write *a* rather than *â* in some cases).

CARLETON.	STE. ANNE.	CHETICAMP.
1 bâyé	bailler	bâyé
2 bâtây	bataille	bâtây
3 kây	caïlle	kay
4 ékay	écaille	ékay
5 { mây	maille	may
5 { mây		
6 mâzây	mangeaille	mâzây
7 mürây	muraille	mürây
8 { pây	paille	pay
8 { pay		
9 pulâyé	poulailler	pulâyé
10 râyé	raïller	râyé
11 tirâyé	tirailler	tirâyé
12 vòlây	volaille	vòlây

"N. B.—*ail*, *aille*, in the following words pronounced as commonly pronounced in French."*

CARLETON.	STE. ANNE.	CHETICAMP.
1 âlyôr	ailleurs	âyôr
2 gâýâr	gaillard	gâýâr
3 médây	médaille	(médâl) ⁶⁶
4 travây	travail	travay
5 vâýâ ⁶⁷	vaillant	vâýâ ⁶⁷
6 vây	vaïlle	vây

"(8) (In *faïne*, *ai* is a real diphthong, pronounced very much like in E. *fine*)."

CARLETON.	STE. ANNE.	CHETICAMP.
fèin	faïne	fèn

"(9) (*e*, *è*, *ê*, in this list pronounced like *è* in Fr. *très*)."

The vowel discussed agrees throughout in the Carleton dialect. That of the Cheticamp,

*Professor Squair says under the Consonants: "I mouillée is completely vocalized," I give the words as I noted them in the Acadian dialects. A. Cauvet remarks on the French pronunciation of "les noms terminés en *aille*": p. 24, 5°; 'La prononciation française' (Paris, 1887); and so does Lesaint, p. 410: 'La prononciation française' (Halle, 1890), though in the latter work there seems to be confusion between *quality* and *quantity*. I find in the vocabulary to 'Das gesprochene Französisch' (Passy und Beyer): gaja:r=Fr. *gaillard* and trava:j=Fr. *travail* (that is, *a* as in Fr. *rat*).

⁶⁶ A form like Fr. *médaille* is not in use. The form *médâl* is evidently on the analogy of similar forms ending in *-al* like Fr. *métal*.

⁶⁷ It is difficult to decide whether to write for the nasal *â* or *ä*—what can be said with certainty is, that it is not the Paris *an* or *en*, which may be called a dialect pronunciation in itself perhaps.

however, does not, and with other differences is noted in the list below :

CARLETON.	STE. ANNE.	CHETICAMP.
1 àksèpté	accepter	àkséptè
2 àrèté	arrêter	àrèté
3 àvèk, avè ⁶⁸	avec	àvèk
4 bàtè:m	baptême	bàtèm
5 bèš	bèche	(trâš) ⁶⁹ Fr. <i>tranche</i>
6 bè:t	bête	bèt
7 brèf	bref	brèf
8 kàrès	caresse	kàrès
9 šèf	chef	šèf
10 sièl	ciel	sièl
11 kòkyèt	conquete	kòtsèt
12 krèm	crème	krèm
13 krüèl	cruel	krüèl
14 dépèš	dépêche	(télégram) ⁷⁰ Fr. <i>télégramme</i>
15 -èl	-elle	-èl
16 àpèšé	empêcher	àpèšé
17 èspès	espèce	èspès
18 èt	être	èt
19 -èt	-ette	-èt
20 èstrèm ⁷¹	extrême	èstrèm
21 fidèl	fidèle	fidèl
22 fièv	fièvre	fiév
23 flèš	flèche	flèš
24 lèv	lèvre	lèv
25 mèš	mèche	mèš
26 mèlé	mêler	mèlé
27 mè:m	même	mè:m
28 mès, mè:s ⁷²	messe	mès
29 pèšé	pêcher	pèšé
30 piès	pièce	piès
31 prèšé	prêcher	prèšé
32 règ	règle	règ
33 rèvé	rêver	rèvé
34 süprèm	suprême	süprèm
35 trèf	trêfle	tróf

"(10) (*e*, *è*, *ê*, in this list pronounced like *e* in Fr. *très*, with a tendency towards the sound of *a* in *E. father*)." ⁷⁰

I observed, myself, at the Falls of Montmorency, what Professor Squair speaks of, and

⁶⁸ *avè* is rare, H. Moisy says: "ové, forme apocopée du même mot (ovèques) est aussi fort ancien en dialecte normande." "Dic. de patois normand" (Caen, 1887).

⁶⁹ A form like Fr. *bèche* is not used.

⁷⁰ A form like Fr. *dépêche* is not used.

⁷¹ Latin *ks* or *x* gave in Old Fr. (in cases where no *i* was developed) *s*, which these two Acadian dialects retain. Cf. C. Bourciez, 'Phonétique française,' p. 76, n. 2. At the beginning of the seventeenth century L. *x* before vowels was written *egs* and in common words before consonants *es*. Cf. Thurot, ii, pp. 339-40. The Carleton dialect has *ègz* *sp* = Fr. *exemple* (unvoiced *s* here being assimilated to voiced *g*).

⁷² The old Acadians here say *mès*.

M. Legendre illustrates it with a few examples like *forêt*, *progrès*, etc.⁷³

As in speaking of list (5) I observed the pronunciation there noted by Professor Squair to be purely Canadian, so here my notes lead me to believe the same thing—that the feature is not Acadian.

CARLETON.	STE. ANNE.	CHETICAMP.
1 àlfabèt† (abésé) Fr. A.B.C.	*alphabet	lèt Fr. <i>lettres</i>
2 àprè	*après	àprè
3 àrè	*arrêt	àrè
4 dirèkt	direct	dirèkt
5 èl, al, a ⁷⁴	†elle	èl, al, a, yèl ⁷⁵
6 grèv	grève	grèv
7 nòrdè	n o r d - e s t (st silent)	nördè

"(11) (*e* in this list pronounced like *a* in *E. father*)." ⁷⁶

Professor Squair's rule in regard to the vowel of the words he has here noted applies to the majority of the words in the two Acadian dialects compared. Yet there are cases where the rule does not apply, and so many are the differences in other respects between the two Acadian dialects themselves that it is absolutely necessary, for accuracy, to note separately each word :

CARLETON.	STE. ANNE.	CHETICAMP.
1 àfòrmir ⁷⁶	affermir	àfarmir

⁷³ In the Article referred to in note 39, see pages 132-3. Cf. also note 56 to list (5).

* Professor Squair notes: "So in all words with same termination."

† àlfabèt is not much used; when it is, the *t* is sounded."

⁷⁴ *a* before consonants and *al* before vowels, both as subject; *èl* as object.

⁷⁵ *a* before consonants and *al* before vowels both as subject; *èl* rarer than *yèl* as object, only both forms occur.

‡ "*elle* is often pronounced *a* (*a* in *father*)." ⁷⁶

⁷⁶ It will be noticed that the forms containing *û* have this *û* without exception in the unaccented syllable. I find the root forms of all the words in *û* recorded in these two dialects in Jónain's 'Saintonge dictionary' and thus pronounced, so that they may be looked upon as dialect forms. This pronunciation is due simply to labial influence, merely a case of rounding; cf. an example which Passy gives in his "Etude," §419, taken from vulgar Portuguese not exactly like the above cases, but similar: *espurmentar* for *experimental*. The vowel being in the unaccented syllable in the Acadian dialect easily takes on the nature of a glide; and perhaps, too, the dialect pronunciation *bôf*, *kôf*, *dûf*, etc., corresponding to

CARLETON.	STE. ANNE.	CHETICAMP.
2 óbarž ⁷⁷	auberge	óbarž
3 àvars	averse	àvars
4 àvartir	avertir	àvartir
5 { borsé and barsé	bercer	borsé
6 sark	cercle	sark
7 sarkyóiy†	cercueil	sartšóiy†
8 sartæ	certain	sartæ
9 šarvó	cerveau	sarvó
10 šarsé	chercher	šarsé
11 siarž	cierge	siařž
12 kòmars	commerce	kumars†
13 kòsarvé	conserver	kòsarvé
14 kòvartir	convertir	kòvartir
15 kuvartür	converture	kuvartür
16 divars	diverse	divörs
17 divartir	divertir	divartir
18 āförmé	enfermer	(r ā f ö r m é) Fr. renfermer
19 farm	ferme	farm
20 { förmé and farmé	fermer	farmé
21 farvæ	fervent	farvæ
22 žarb	gerbe	zarb
23 žarmé	germer	žarmé
24 arb	herbe	arb
25 ars	herse	hars
26 (pāfartīl*Fr. pas fertile)	infertile	(p ā f a r t ī l)* Fr. pas fertile)
27 marsi	merci	marsi
28 porsé	percer	pörsé
29 parš	perche	parš
30 pard	perdre	pard
31 pardri	perdrix	pardri
32 parfīd	perfide	parfīd
33 parl	perle	parl
34 parmèt	permettre	parmèt
35 parséküté	persécuter	parséküté
36 parsévéré	persévé rer	parsévéré
37 parsòn	personne	parsòn
38 parswadé	persuader	parswadé

Fr. *bre, cre, dre* (cf. M. Legendre, p. 134 of article referred to in note 39) may have, in a measure, influenced to bring this pronunciation about.

⁷⁷ Dialect *a* corresponding to Fr. *e+r* followed by a pronounced consonant is *regular* in both the Acadian dialects; therefore, the words commented on in the preceding note ⁷⁶ may be regarded as exceptions to the general rule, though occurring, as they all do, in *unaccented* syllables and in comparatively so few words, the feature is not extraordinary; besides, though I have recorded *ö* and *a* in only two cases in the same words in this list, I have no doubt that the two forms exist side by side in other similar words. This regular *a* vowel sound is due to the influence of the consonant upon the preceding vowel which Passy explains thus:

"La m^{me} influence, franchement labio-vélaire pour *l*, plus souvent vélaire ou parfois simplement ouvrant pour *r*—se retrouve dans diverses langues, notamment en anglais: *children* se prononce tfuldrøn ou même tfuldrøn: *sterre* a donné *star*. Dans beaucoup de nos patois le groupe *er* suivi d'une consonne devient (ar)." 'Étude,' 249.

† Cf. note 55 referring to note 44 for the treatment of Fr. *h* before front vowels in these dialects and see also note 12.

† Cf. note 64.

* Cf. list 1, no. 68.

CARLETON.	STE. ANNE.	CHETICAMP.
39 part	perte	part
40 paryarsiæ*	perversion	paryarsiö ⁷⁸
41 rəförmé	refermer	rəförmé
42 rəmarsyé	remercier	rəmarsyé
43 rāvarsé	renverser	rāvörsé
44 résary	réserve	résarv
45 sarmæ	serment	sarmæ
46 sarpæ	serpent	sarpæ
47 sarpèt	serpette	sarpèt
48 sarvis†	service	sarvis†
49 sarvir	servir	sarvir
50 tarm	terme	tarm
51 tarnir	ternir	tarnir
52 travörsé	traverser	travörsé
53 varb	verbe	varb
54 varž	verge	varž
55 varmīn†	vermine	varmīn†
56 varni	vernis	varni
57 varsé	verser	vörsé
58 vart	verte	vart
59 vartü	vertu	vartu
60 viarž†	vierge	viarž†

"(12) (*e, è, é, ê* in this list pronounced like *é* in Fr. *été*)."†

This rule is not applicable to the vowel of the words in the two Acadian lists compared. In some cases the statement holds, though in the great majority of the Acadian words compared it does not. The difference, as well as other variations in the words themselves, is best seen by the following comparison.

CARLETON.	STE. ANNE.	CHETICAMP.
1 àbé	**abbé	A form like Fr. <i>abbé</i> not in use
2 àkâblé	**accabler	àkâblé
3 asié	acier	asié
4 àmèr	amer	àmèr
5 àriér††	**arrièrè	àriér

⁷⁸ Among the fishermen, I have recorded for Fr. *-tion*, not *siö* but *siöñ*. I suspect this is a trace of what M. le Cte. Jaubert says in his dictionary, under *n*: "Souvent le *n* finale de certains mots se prononce comme *gn, besoign, etc.*" 'Glossaire du centre de la France,' Paris, 1864.

* Cf. list 2, no. 5.

† Cf. Professor Chamberlain's remark on the *z* of the Grandby dialect on p. 33, of MOD. LANG. NOTES, January, 1893.

‡ For a good Old French pronunciation *c érge, concérge, viérge, etc.*, see "La prononciation de *ie* en Français." L. Havet, *Romania*, t. vi, p. 326.

** Professor Squair's note: "So in all words, with same termination." This note referring to "abbé" and "accabler" and words having the ending corresponding to Fr. *-i re* holds for the two Acadian dialects.

|| Cf. list 2, no. 2.

†† Cf. list 1, no. 6.

†† Cf. list 1, no. 22. This word is discussed by Havet, t. vi, *Romania*, 1877, p. 325 and I cite it as representing a class of words (from *L. z*) pronounced *ié* in these dialects where modern Fr. has *iz*. M. Havet says:

"Aujourd'hui on prononce *arrièrè* avec un *e* ouvert long, au xvii. siècle, on disait *arrièrè* avec un *e* fermé, et dans

CARLETON.	STE. ANNE.	CHETICAMP.
6 <i>asé</i>	<i>assez</i>	<i>asé</i>
7 <i>karakètè†</i>	<i>caractère</i>	<i>karakètèr</i>
8 <i>kàrè:m</i>	<i>carême</i>	<i>kàrè:m</i>
9 <i>sèn</i>	<i>chêne</i>	<i>šen</i>
10 <i>šèr</i>	<i>cher</i>	<i>šèr</i>
11 <i>šü, šó, sü, su</i>	<i>chez</i>	<i>šü, šó, sü⁷⁸</i>
12 <i>sitàrn</i>	<i>citerne</i>	<i>sitàrn</i>
13 <i>klè</i>	<i>clef</i>	<i>klè</i>
14 <i>klaržé</i>	<i>clerge</i>	<i>klaržé</i>
15 { <i>kòlèž⁸⁰</i> (by the young) <i>kòlèž</i> (by the old)	<i>collège</i>	<i>kòlèž</i>
16 <i>kòsèr</i>	<i>concert</i>	<i>kòsèr</i>
17 <i>kuvèr</i>	<i>couvert</i>	<i>kuvèr</i>
18 <i>krè:p</i>	<i>crêpe</i>	<i>krè:p</i>
19 <i>krèt</i>	<i>crête</i>	<i>krèt</i>
20 <i>dézèr</i>	<i>désert</i>	<i>dézèr</i>
21 <i>desèr</i>	<i>dessert</i>	<i>dèsèr</i>
22 <i>âfèr</i>	<i>enfer</i>	<i>âfèr</i>
23 { <i>âtèrmæ⁸¹</i> <i>âtarmæ</i> (f)	<i>enterrement</i>	<i>âtarmæ</i> (m., f.)
24 <i>âtèté</i>	<i>entété</i>	<i>âtèté</i>
25 <i>âvèr</i>	<i>envers</i>	<i>âvèr</i>
26 <i>(ródé)⁸²</i>	<i>errer</i>	<i>(ródé)⁸²</i>
27 { <i>étarnité⁸³</i> <i>etèrnite</i>	<i>étérnité</i>	<i>étarnité</i>
28 <i>évèk</i>	<i>évéque</i>	<i>évèk</i>
29 <i>žéné</i>	<i>gêner</i>	<i>žéné</i>
30 <i>grèl</i>	<i>grêle</i>	<i>grèl</i>
31 <i>yèp⁸⁴</i>	<i>guêpe</i>	<i>džèp⁸⁴</i>
32 <i>yèr⁸⁴</i>	<i>guerre</i>	<i>džèr⁸⁴</i>

mon hypothèse (p. 323) on avait commencé pour dire *arrière* avec un *e* ouvert bref."

In t. vii, p. 470. M. G. Paris in a brief criticism says: "M. Tobler approuve la théorie de M. Havet, etc., M. Schuchardt la conteste."

† Cf. list 1, no. 22; in regard to this class of words in [ère ére], Thurot, t. i, p. 74, tells us that accents to indicate quality were first employed in the dictionary of the Academy of 1740. And there appears to have been indecision in the use of accents, for after the word *misère*, the Academy only writes words in *-ère* with the grave accent, while before, it is the exception to find words in Fr. *-ère* with the grave accent.

79 An example used in both dialects: *sü là wîžîn=chez la voisine*

80 Several words in the Carleton dialect have these two forms (cf. list 16, note 114), one used by the youth and the other by the old people. Now, in standard French the sound *œ* occurs only in open syllables, the last edition of the Academy's dictionary having *collège*, *siège*. (Passy, 'Les sons du Français,' 2d edition, § 97, note 1).

81 Perhaps educational influence might explain *âtèrmæ*.

82 A form like the Fr. *errer* in the two Acadian dialects is not in popular use.

83 Cf. note 81 for learned *etèrnité*.

84 See note 55 referring to note 44: cf. also Professor Sheldon's nos. 34, *džöl* (*džöli*); 40, *midži*; 49, *džirir*; 50, *džiri* in 'Specimens.'

CARLETON.	STE. ANNE.	CHETICAMP.
33 <i>ièr</i>	<i>hier</i>	<i>ièr</i>
34 <i>ivèr⁸⁵</i> (f)	<i>hiver</i>	<i>iver</i> (f) ⁸⁵
35 <i>ònèt</i>	<i>honnête</i>	<i>unèt⁸⁶</i>
36 <i>æfarnàl</i>	<i>infernal</i>	<i>æfarnàl</i>
37 <i>lâtarn</i>	<i>lanterne</i>	<i>lâtarn</i>
38 <i>libarté</i>	<i>liberte</i>	<i>libarté</i>
39 { <i>lièž⁸⁷</i> young <i>lièž</i> old	<i>liège</i>	<i>lièz</i>
40 { <i>mörkòrdi</i> <i>mókòrdi</i>	<i>mercredi</i> (first often silent)	<i>mékòrdi</i>
41 (parpétüèl) ⁸⁸	<i>perpétuel</i>	<i>parpétüèl</i>
42 <i>parsònàz</i>	<i>personnage</i>	<i>parsònàž</i>
43 <i>piè</i>	<i>pied</i>	<i>piè</i>
44 <i>prèsé</i>	<i>pressé</i>	<i>prèsé</i>
45 <i>prèt</i>	<i>prêtre</i>	<i>prèt</i>
46 <i>pròvarb</i>	<i>proverbe</i>	<i>pròvarb</i>
47 <i>kyèt</i>	<i>quête</i>	<i>tšèt⁹¹</i>
48 { <i>sèržæ⁸⁹</i> <i>saržæ</i>	<i>sergent</i>	<i>saržæ</i>
49 <i>sèré</i>	<i>serrer</i>	<i>sèré</i>
50 <i>i sèr</i>	(il) <i>sert</i>	<i>i sèr</i>
51 <i>tèt:t</i>	<i>tête</i>	<i>tèt:t</i>
52 <i>tè:r</i>	<i>terre</i>	<i>tè:r</i>
53 A form like Fr. <i>tiers⁹⁰</i> is not in use	<i>tiers</i>	<i>tšierà⁹¹</i>
54 <i>tràvèr</i>	<i>travers</i>	<i>tràvèr</i>
55 <i>ünivèr</i>	<i>univers</i>	<i>ünivèr</i>
56 <i>ünivarsité⁸⁹</i>	<i>université</i>	<i>ünivarsité⁸⁹</i>
57 <i>vèr</i>	<i>ver</i>	<i>vèr</i>
58 <i>vardür</i>	<i>verdure</i>	<i>vardür</i>
59 <i>vèr</i>	<i>verre</i>	<i>vèr</i>
60 <i>vèr</i>	<i>vers</i>	<i>vèr</i>
61 <i>vèr</i>	<i>vert</i>	<i>vèr</i>

"(12) (In *reine* and *teinte*, *ei* is a real diphthong. In *peine*, it is pronounced like *è* in Fr. *très*. In *neige*, it is pronounced like *é* in Fr. *été*.)"

85 *ivèr*=Fr. *hiver*; *étè*=Fr. *été* and *ôtèn* (Cheticamp, *ôtun*=Fr. *automne*) are feminine in both the Acadian dialects.

86 See note 64 for *u*.

87 Also *sièž* and *sièž*, Fr. *siège*, in the Carleton dialect are parallel with nos. 15 and 39.

88 I was told the form for Fr. *perpétuel* could hardly be called popular, but when heard it was pronounced *parpétüèl*. Remark: It will be observed in Professor Squair's list (11) every case of vowel change is that of Fr. *er* followed by a pronounced consonant. Precisely parallel cases in his list (12) are nos. 12, 14, 23, 27, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 46, 48, 56 and 58,—why for example, in list (11) no. 53, one should pronounce *varb*=Fr. *verbe*, and in list 12, no. 46 one pronounces *pròvèrb*=Fr. *proverbe*, seems to call for an explanation.

89 It must be remembered that such words being mostly in the mouths of the educated, they may be often pronounced by the *habitant* as the educated pronounce them.

90 The dialect, however, possesses the word *kyiars*=Fr. *tierce*.

91 Cf. notes 55 and 44.

The following comparison will show the dialect variations:

CARLETON.	STE. ANNE.	CHETICAMP.
1 rè:n	reine	rè:n
2 tèt	teinte	tèt
3 pèn	peine	pèn
4 { nèž ⁹² (old)	neige	nèž
{ néz (young)		

JAMES GEDDES, JR.

Boston University.

TARABIN-TABARIN.

THE historical acquiescence in a doubtful etymology is sometimes more strange than the solution of the question involved. The result may be merely the perpetuation of a philological fallacy; or else the end attained may be correct as far as aught may be advanced to counteract a conclusion. But abeyance of investigation or acceptance of a creed or criterion perhaps handed down from ignorant or uncertain grammatical ancestors, to whom hearsay or hasty generalization was sufficient because of undeveloped language-study, has two effects. It either crushes the search-spirit or shuts down upon the possibility of other interpretation than the one consecrated by time, or the perhaps tentative and often misleading statements of more primitive criticism and editing.

Such a possibility is open in the discussion of the words TARABIN and TABARIN in their independent and mutual relations. They offer a double theme of study as involving, first, a psychological, and next, a philological principle, as well as furnishing an interesting bearing upon the interpretation of literature on its merely verbal and its historical sides.

I.

1. The principle of monosyllabic utterance is one of the most natural, as it is one of the oldest in language. We trace it in the reduplication of a root in childish effort (cf. \sqrt{PA} , \sqrt{MA} , *papa*, *ma(n)ma*, or, as in Greek, the large number of variations— $\acute{\alpha}\pi\pi\alpha$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tau\alpha$ —all these, without touching upon the theories of origin or primitive meaning); in iterative forms like Fr. *quen(e)-leu-leu*, of strict philological derivation but un-

necessary restatement; in antithetical sounds based upon a logical contrast, as in Fr. *queusi-queumi*, Eng. *ka-me*, *ka-thee*; in diminutives of either affectionate or pejorative force as in Fr. *Fifi* (from *fiis*), *Mimi* and Older French, *toutou*, a dog, or *préchi-précha*; in onomatopoeic renderings, implying a mental mixture, as in *bredi-breda*, or of strict sound, as *quiqui* (=bird), and older forms *patapata-pon*, of a drum, *patata-patata*, of the gallop of a horse; in deliberate additions to the language, as *do, do* (first syllable of *dors*, *dormir*) afterwards constituted into *dodo*, cradle, and *faire dodo*, to sleep; in slang, as *nounou*, (*nourrice*) or *nurse*.

2. If such be the basis of formation, the interesting question of a lost primitive meaning in poetic refrains, arises. Many such will be traceable to manufacture, artistic or otherwise. But from the Bacchic formulæ of the Greeks, which may have meant more than mere ejaculation, through the *Aoi* of the 'Chanson de Roland,' in forms corresponding to the five hundred refrains of Bartsch, down to Béranger; in Old French and Provençal romances, in English, particularly of the Elizabethan period, and to a Thackeray-an use of the principle, will be found this sense, apparent or observed. All these run into the repetitive or alliterative for emphasis or liquidity of pronunciation. They have euphonic lilt, or warlike purpose of consonantal force, or passionate whisper of love—a meaning, generally lost to modern minds and ears, but sometimes surviving in sense and sound.

3. By extension, then, of this principle of utterance and reduplication, whether merely onomatopoeic or not, as applied to and constant in language and literature, we have a key to much of the otherwise meaningless phraseology of poetry. Apart from the philological relation, it must be borne in mind as a thing too often forgotten in reading, that such words in chorus or elsewhere have a real value; that a proper conception of it will enforce the idea involved, by contrast, repetition, variation of monotony, picture brought to the eye by sound-representation, even though the modern or popular use may have utterly lost a real meaning, or time may simply have dimmed the clearness of the original.

⁹² C. list 12, nos. 15 and 39; also note 87.